

# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,  
Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU:  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1869.

BY AUTHORITY.



MR. W. L. DAVIS has this day been appointed Road Supervisor for the district of Waialua, Island of Maui.

PERD. W. HUTCHINSON,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Honolulu, May 25th, 1869.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.**—The Regular Annual Examination of the Government Schools of this district, (Honolulu) will take place during the ensuing month, as follows:

On Monday, June 14, at the Milliani School.  
On Tuesday, June 15, at the Royal School.  
On Friday, June 18, at the Fort St. School.  
Five of the Common Schools will be examined at the Kamehameha Church, on Monday, June 21st.

Four of the Common Schools, will be examined at the Royal School, on Tuesday, June 22d.  
Four of the Common Schools, will be examined at the Royal School, on Wednesday, June 23d.  
Five of the Common Schools will be examined at the Royal School, on Thursday, June 24th.

Commencing at nine o'clock A. M. on each of the above days.

The public are invited to attend.

The Summer vacation of the above Schools, will extend from the above dates to Monday, August 24, 1869, at which time a new term will commence.

By order of the Board of Education:  
W. JAS. SMITH,  
Education Office,  
May 25th, 1869.

Why take notice of the misrepresentation so persistently abroad, is a question frequently asked by considerate and good people. No one, (say they) believes these things, and one excellent citizen, a few days since, referred to a letter from a friend, to whom he had written, cautioning him against believing them. The friend had replied that he need not be disturbed; that nobody read—or if they did, no one believed them. This was because the writer of the letter referred to was kept well posted, by friends here—he himself having a particular and peculiar interest in the country. But it is not so with those who are seeking information of us, in the same manner, as we are seeking information of whatever may be going on, in any foreign country, with which we have no personal connection, or with those whose minds may be, from any bias, inclined to give credit to particular persons. We have already quoted from the New York Tribune, of March 12th, the statement to the effect that—

The Coolie Trade, in the Sandwich Islands, has for some time past, taken a development, which leaves a bitter taste in the mouth of the natives. It is between it and the slave trade. It is, especially, the natives of the small Polynesian Islands, who are imported, often entirely against their will and compelled to work.

This paragraph we have seen quoted, word for word, into the New London Democrat. Thus, though there has been but one arrival of immigrants—numbering 23 men and women—from the other Polynesian Islands, and that three and a half years since—and they remain, though as free to go as anyone, a falsehood started here, without any basis whatsoever—and for no motive, that any reasonable person can perceive—has swollen to what we see, and been spread as truth before the hundreds of thousands of readers of the Tribune, and copied from that paper, to be again circulated, in the smaller localities. Say, if you please, that it does no harm. If no injury is done, it is not the fault of its authors; and it is clearly our duty, at all times, to do "our little best," to set all who choose to read, right, on any subject which may be misrepresented.

It will not be denied that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is a body with which we, as a community, may reasonably wish to stand well. Certainly, their organization is most extensive, and in view of the fact that they are wielding the very large resources of many thousands of contributors, in the United States, and in further view of the fact that every effort is made to circulate their publications, far and wide, among the religious community of that country—their published, and as it may be said, official communications to their subscribers, may certainly be taken as instances of how good men may be and are misled. Read, then, the following extract:

The Christianity of the Islands has had yet severer trials from the attitude of the government and the opposition of corrupt and unprincipled officials. Under the pretext of impartiality toward all systems of faith, persistent efforts seem to have been made to break down the influence of the missionaries; laws against intemperance and immorality have been set at naught and openly violated by those whose duty it was to enforce them; religious instruction in the schools taught by evangelical Protestant teachers has been strictly prohibited, while the "Papal Manual" and "Catechism" are to a considerable extent regularly taught in the government schools, which are under Romanist teachers. Under the government Inspector, the school system, which, in former days, had been so effective in raising the character of the people, has sadly declined, the attendance has fallen off, and Christian parents have been led to establish private schools for the proper instruction of their children. Nineteen of these schools, which now number 36, embrace 964 scholars, are taught in the English language, and seven in the Hawaiian.

Recent changes in the school law, by which the parents are to have a voice in the conduct of the schools, and the larger appropriation for educational purposes, would indicate the beginning of a healthier sentiment in the public councils. It is a matter of profound regret that after all the sacrifices and labors of more than one hundred and fifty devoted Christian men and women, and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars from this country, and after all the beneficent results achieved by the social and moral elevation of the people, the councils of those who only motives have been of the most pure and unselfish character, and whose only aim still is the best interest of the government and of the people, should be, to so great an extent, ignored, disregarded, or opposed.

The gospel is on trial at these islands; the missionaries, the native pastors, and the faithful followers of Christ in the native churches and among the foreign population, are deserving of a large place in the sympathies and prayers of Christian men the world over, as against such odds—an unfriendly government, the intrigues of the Papacy and of the Reformed Catholics, the opposition of ungodly men who would perpetuate vice and immorality for their own wicked ends, and the tendency of the natives, not yet fully confirmed in habits of virtue, to yield to the pressure of evil within and without, they still press on with the banner of the cross.

[See Annual Report of the A. B. C. F. M., at their meeting in Norwich, Conn., for the year 1868.]

Now, bear in mind that these excellent gentlemen derived their information, or what they supposed to be their information, from a well-known source here, and then say, if you can, that it is not our duty anywhere, and everywhere, to publish the truth in contradiction to statements which lead good, just, and philanthropic men to form and publish the conclusions above set forth.

Is it not our duty to bring these statements before the people, and keep them before the people, that they may judge between the public servants thus accused, and those who accuse them? Is it not our duty to keep such statements before the grave and experienced men who came out here, thirty or forty years ago, and ask them, to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest, every line of this extract, and see if they are ready to allow such representations to be sent forward, under their sanction, and without their protest? There is, and must be, a great distinction drawn between the real Missionary—him who came out here to an uncivilized people—and those who, either of native or foreign birth, have, here, entered upon preaching, as a profession, in like manner as other people do, in other countries;—and may we not well ask these veterans, if there is one instance in which their councils have been offered to the chief Officers of Government, and have been ignored, or disregarded, or opposed? Any instance in which they have not been listened to with respect? Are you willing to say, on your personal responsibility, that the attitude of this Government has been such as to give to Christianity severe trials; or that the officials have been corrupt, and corrupting; or are you ready to descend from generalizations to specifications, and in the presence of those accused, on the platform and in the presence of the people, define who has been corrupting or corrupted, and the time, place and manner, in which this opposition of the Government to Christianity has been exemplified, and maintain your propositions? Who, intrusted with the duty of enforcing the laws, have set at naught and openly violated the laws against intemperance and immorality, and their dereliction from duty not been followed by deposition from office? What order of the Board of Education has been any different to Romanists than to Protestants? Has the attendance at the schools fallen off any more than it has at the churches? nay, has it fallen off so much? And is not the falling off due to the actual decrease in the number of children? (See last census tables.) Ask yourselves if this sentence—

Under the government Inspector, the school system which in former days had been so effective in raising the character of the people, has sadly declined, the attendance has fallen off, and Christian parents have been led to establish private schools for the proper instruction of their children. Nineteen of these schools, which now number 36, embrace 964 scholars, are taught in the English language, and seven in the Hawaiian.

We do not admit the first part of the proposition—that the common school system is falling to pieces. On the contrary we assert that it is pressed with more vigor than ever before—but is it not evident to whom Dr. Gulick refers, as "pressing" the idea of "partial education," when taken in connection with the rest of his sentence. Let any read the above extract, and Dr. Gulick's animadversions in the *Missionary Herald*, February, 1869.

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Read over the last paragraph quoted from the extract, and then see whether you are willing to say that you crave the prayers of Christian men, because your Government is "unfriendly" to the cause of the gospel, of which you are the preachers? Do you not think that your own prayers and your own representations, of your views of the necessities of the people, with your Government, will be quite effectual—for any reasonable result? Do you desire that it should go out to the world and more especially to that portion of the Christian world, of which you are a part, that it is your opinion that your Government is not only unfriendly to you, but is desirous of "perpetuating vice and immorality for their own wicked ends," and finally, are you willing that it should be said, on your authority, either expressed or implied, that the old man who was accompanied, by so large a crowd to the ship, which was to carry him on the first stage of his journey toward the Council at Rome, and his clergy are desirous of "perpetuating vice and immorality for their own wicked ends," or that the four clergy-

men of the Episcopal Church (Reformed Catholics) at Honolulu, Lahaina and Wailuku, and those ladies who help them in teaching and other good works, are to be associated "with the ungodly men, who would perpetuate vice and immorality, for their own wicked ends." Remember that all these representations come from here; men here among us, and they alone are answerable for it. They not only have misrepresented the state of affairs here, but they have betrayed their brethren at home, into error, and then let us ask whether this is a good way to secure and retain influence over the men, thus traduced—or have the Proverbs of Solomon ceased to be a book, which is to be presented before the congregation, for it says—"A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."

Of the twenty-six schools which were reported to the Board of Education, and which it is presumed must be the schools, which have been reported to the A. B. C. F. M., by their agent here—and are referred to in the extract quoted, as having been established by Christian parents—for the proper instruction of their children, because of the falling off of the public schools. Six have since suspended for want of patronage; seven are aided largely by the Government; three have been assumed by the Government, and are conducted entirely under the direction of the Board of Education; one belonged to the Sisters of the Sacred Hearts (R. C.) Of the remaining nine, it is believed, though this writer is not sure of it, that two are aided from the district school fund, and one has suspended.

The Roman Catholics, here, celebrated Corpus Christi, on Thursday last, with great pomp; and the next day, the Right Reverend Bishop Maigret, embarked on board the steamer *Idaho*, to take part in the Nineteenth General Council of his Church, which is to assemble at Rome, on the 8th day of December next.

The following address was presented to him by the members of his Church:

To the Right Reverend LOUIS MAIGRET, D. D. Lord Bishop of Arathie, and Vicar Apostolic for the Sandwich Islands.

MY LORD—On your departure, in obedience to the summons of the Holy Father, to take part in councils and deliberations, affecting the welfare and future happiness of the entire world, moved, we trust by the grace of God, by unceasing affection for yourself, and by a high admiration of the self-denial, perseverance, and Christian piety, which, during a long course of years, amongst numerous difficulties and trials, your ship has displayed, in securing for these islands the inestimable blessings of the one true faith and church, we, the Catholics of your Lordship's flock in Honolulu, venture to offer to you, this our humble tribute of love, and testimony to your worth.

We hope for you, a safe and happy journey to the scene of your labors, and we beg of you, to express to the Holy Father, our veneration for him, our gratitude for his care and thought, in providing for the spiritual wants of his children in these islands, and our sympathy with him in the afflictions with which Divine Providence permits that he should be tried, like gold in a furnace.

We beg of you to remember us, when you have joined that great throng of happy souls, which will be as a shining light to coming generations, and whose beneficent acts we humbly pray may be the means of bringing to Christ's flock those who now wander far from the true fold.

We pray that in God's own time you may be restored to us in perfect health and strength to fulfill the duties which the Divine Master has given you to do; and in now bidding you farewell, we do not suffer you to depart without asking for your faithful children, your episcopal blessing.

On behalf of the Catholics of Honolulu.  
Honolulu, May 28th, 1869.

On the reading of the address, the good Bishop, who was visibly affected, asked the Rev. Mr. Walsh to reply for him, who did so in such moving terms that there were not many eyes left dry, amongst the listeners. The crowd who surrounded him then knelt to receive the Bishop's blessing, and accompanied him to the vessel to see him off.

The Rt. Reverend Louis Maigret, was born on the 14th of September, 1804, and is consequently now in his sixty-fifth year. He arrived in this country, for the first time, November 2d, 1837, on board ship *Europa*; but not being allowed to land, he, in company with Mr. Bachelot, purchased a schooner, and sailed hence on the 23d of the same month. M. Maigret returned again in company with the Bishop Dr. Stephen Roche, whose title was Bishop of Niopolis, in May 1840. The Bishop last named having proceeded to France, to obtain reinforcements, and having been lost at sea, with all his company, on his return voyage—M. Maigret received the nomination—and sailed on board the French vessel of war *La Sorelle* for Chili, to be consecrated, and having been consecrated Bishop at St. Iago, by the title of Bishop of Arathie, on the 31st of October, 1847, returned immediately on board the same ship.

that no one, who was applied to, refused. His Majesty, likewise, sent to the Bishop, a handsome sum to assist in defraying his expenses; as did likewise Queen Dowager Kalamia. Just before the steamer cast off, the choir of the Roman Catholic Church, sang an original hymn to the air of "God save the King," the sentiment expressed (in Hawaiian), being a wish for the welfare and safe return of the Bishop, who had so long and faithfully filled the pastoral office over them. How different the coming and going of this man. The scene was well calculated to suggest the idea, of how much unnecessary misery has been, and is created by religious rancor. How fortunate are they, who can look upon all those, who are laboring in the good cause, with equal regard. Such men are of the true Catholic faith.

It may not be necessary to say to the general reader that it is the custom of the Roman Church to give to Bishops sent by it to labor "in partibus infidelium," (in heathen countries), the title of some Bishopric which has become extinct;—hence the titles of Bishop of Nicopolis, and of Arathie.

We have called this the 19th General Council. By some accounts, it is the 21st; but the 17th, held A. D. 1431, is not generally reckoned, and that held A. D. 1512,—which is held to be an Ecumenical Council, by all others—is rejected as such by the French. The last was the Council of Trent, which was begun in 1545, in the Pontificate of Paul III. and was dissolved in 1563, in the Pontificate of Pius IV. This was the Council held for the purpose of defending the Roman Church against what they deem "the errors" of the Reformers. To it were invited what they denominate the Schismatics—i. e., the Greek, Armenian and Eastern Christians, generally; but those denominated Heretics—such as Lutheran and Anglican Bishops, and other professors of Christianity, emanating from the Reformation, were not invited. Such is the course pursued by the Pontiff, in summoning the Council which is to meet in December next. The Eastern Churches have declined the invitation, as they did on the previous occasions.

LAST WEEK, some rumors prevailed, of a serious sickness among the people of Maui, and likewise, that the Minister of Interior had met with a severe accident. By the following letter, the Public will be apprised of the nature and extent of the sickness, and will likewise learn that Dr. Hutchison is very well, and as active as ever, in his endeavors to be of use to the People:

WAILUKU, May 26, 1869.

Dear Sir,—I was engaged, until late last night, in investigating the numerous cases of illness which have recently made their appearance in Hanakoa, on this Island. I find that it has extended, more or less, over the district, for the whole of the present year. As near as I could learn, the number of deaths have been about fifty, but of these, the majority have occurred within the last six weeks. All the deaths seem to have occurred amongst what we may call the independent natives, huddled together in their miserable huts, careless of themselves and of each other, with insufficient and improper food during their illness. Some houses have lost four persons; some two, and so on. In one small house, there were seen by me, no less than thirteen persons; four had died there, and four others had been taken away, after their sickness commenced; of the thirteen, three were in more advanced stages, and the rest, more or less convalescent.

The Plantations have had a few cases of the fever, but as yet, at least, so far as I learned, have had no deaths. Wailuku is free from the complaint, and Mr. Foranier informs me, he did not hear of the trouble, either in Koolau or Hana.

I do not think the fever is in any way connected with Scarcity, although there have been three or four cases among the foreign children, which resemble the epidemic which made its appearance in Honolulu, three or four months since; but it appears to me, to be a simple, continued fever, with determination of blood to the head. This latter symptom, if not checked, seems to increase, and is generally the cause of death. A moderate appetite, with decent care of themselves, recovery, combined, in the severer cases, with counter irritants to the feet, etc., etc. I have instructed Mr. Needham what to do, and have made arrangements with him to supply drugs to all who ask for them. I have seen Rev. Mr. Green, and requested him to address his own people, and communicate with the native pastors, on the subject. This morning, I have written him a long letter, with directions; it seems to me, that nothing more can be done than this. At first, I thought it might be better to return to Honolulu, and consult with the Board; such is not my present idea. As I have to go to Unalaska this afternoon, and be in Lahaina tomorrow, it is not in my power to write as fully as I could wish. Mr. Fenard will get a note from me, instructing him to forward a supply of medicines to Makawao.

The whole land is so burnt up, so dry, so hot and so dusty, that I can assure you it is no joke to be all day in the sun, and ride from thirty to forty miles, more or less; there is only one satisfaction in it, that it makes you feel better after all is over.

Believe me, yours truly,  
F. W. HUTCHISON.

IN DISTRESS.—Yesterday morning the American bark J. W. Stever, Capt. Reaney arrived from sea, in distress. She left San Francisco, March 23d, bound for Kamehameha, but when in Latitude 43° 37' N. Longitude 179° 30' W. she experienced a severe gale. A sea boarded the vessel, springing the plank over the bulwarks, whereby the plank was split, and the vessel made to leak badly. One of the seamen was washed overboard during the gale, and was never recovered. Another seaman died suddenly on deck, it is supposed of some internal disease. Under the circumstances, the Captain presently determined to put away for these islands, the proper place of refuge for all who are distressed, or fall into mishaps in the Pacific waters.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Supreme Court—In Probate.

In the matter of the proof of the Will of Geo. H. Howe, deceased.  
**PROPER application** having been made to the Honorable Alfred S. Hartwell, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Saml' C. Allen, for probate of the Will of Geo. H. Howe, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that SATURDAY, the 19th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing proof of said Will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House, in the town of Honolulu.

L. McCULLY,  
Clerk of Supreme Court.  
Honolulu, May 31, 1869.—20-31

### Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of ANE KEOHO-KALOKE KAPAAREA, late of Honolulu, deceased.

**NOTICE is hereby given** by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named Estate, to all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at his office in the Government Building, Honolulu, within six months from the date of publication of this notice, and if not so presented they will be forever barred.

JNO. O. DOMINIS,  
Administrator.  
Honolulu, June 1st, 1869.—20-31

### Supreme Court—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Paul Jarrett, a minor.

**PROPER application** having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by William Jarrett, Guardian of the said Paul Jarrett, for license to sell certain estate of the said ward, viz: the lease of the land Luahalei, in Waimea, Island of Oahu, and the cash and other stock running on the said land. Notice is hereby given, that this application, and all objections thereto, will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1869.

L. McCULLY,  
Clerk of Supreme Court.  
Honolulu, May 27, 1869.—20-31

### Executor's Notice.

**ALL PERSONS** having any claims against the Estate of JOHN KELLITT, of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, for liquidation, to the undersigned, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make prompt payment.

DUNCAN McBRIDE,  
Executor.  
Wahiawa, May 24, 1869.—19-1m

### Licences Expiring in June, 1869.

**RETAIL**—Honolulu, 1st Mrs Black, 4th J H Thompson, 8th W Johnson, 8th J McKelford, Kahili, 2d Castle and Cooke, 11th J Heere, 14th J J Ennes, 14th J L Lewis, 14th J Burdick, 22d An Zane, 15th Foster and Co, 29th Mrs Keegan, 24 C F Puffer & Co, 11th R Love, 8th H M Whitney, Maui, 1st T H Par, Waialea, Hawaii, 20th Ah Sian & Ah Par, Kona, 30th Allen and Conway, Kawaihau, 11th G W Akao, Hilo, 1st Kiko Nakanekua, Hanalei.

**WHOLESALE**—Honolulu, 2nd Castle and Cooke, 16th Marks and Bernard, 12th Grimes and Co, 18th Hoffschlager & Co, 20th J Perry, 16th Mossman and Son, 25th Lewis and Dickson, 3d Chung Hoon, 3d, F A Schaefer and Co.

**OPUM**—Honolulu, 20th Along A Ch Chuck; **VICTUALING**—Honolulu, 12th Nolte and Kruger, 1st S Loller.

**AUCTION**—Hanalei, Hawaii, Kaunamano, 8th.

**PLANTATION**—Nihaui, 2d Plantation.

**HORSE**—Honolulu, 12th No. 74, Kekua-waike.

## BOLLES & CO.

### Have Lately Received

### Large Additions to their Stock!

### WHICH WILL BE SOLD

### At Low Prices.

### Cordage.

Best Russia Standing Rigging—all sizes.  
Best Russia Bolt-Rope—all sizes.  
Best Russia Cordage, 3-strand—assorted sizes.  
Seining, Marlin, Houalia,  
3-yarn Span Yarn, 2-yarn do.,  
15, 18, and 21-lb Ratlin.

For sale by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**BLOCKS**—Plain and Patent bushed, for sale by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**MANILA CORDAGE**—Four-strand, made expressly to order—assorted sizes, for sale by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**BOSTON & N. BEDFORD** made Manila—ass'd sizes, from 4 in. to 4 1/2 in. For sale, in or out of bond, by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**HEMP CANVAS**—Best Scotch Flax Canvas—ass'd numbers, from 9 to 10 S. For Sale low by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**COTTON DUCK** of the Lawrence Manufacturing, and also of the Woodbury Manufacturing—ass'd numbers, from No. 1 to 10. Warranted, of superior quality, and for sale in bond or duty paid, by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**TAR, PITCH, COAL TAR**, Bright Varnish, &c., &c. For sale by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**POLAR & SPERM OIL**—In quantities to suit, and for sale by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**OARS**—Assorted sizes Best Ash Oars. For Sale by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**GUNNY BAGS**—By the bale or at retail. For sale by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**MANILA CIGARS**—Only a few left, of those Choice Cigars, which we have been selling of late [18] BOLLES & CO.

**BEST GOLDEN GATE FLOUR**—Extra Family, in qr. sacks. Baker's Extra, in qr. and lb. sacks. Superfine Flour, in qr. and lb. sacks, for sale, in bond or duty paid, by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**BOSTON FAMILY FLOUR**—In Half and qr. bbls. put up expressly for Family use, and for sale by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**OYSTERS**—200 Cases of L. McMurray's Celebrated Oysters, received direct from the packers, and warranted, the best in the market. For sale by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**LEWIS' PRESERVED MEATS**—An Assortment. For sale by [18] BOLLES & CO.

**HIGHAM BUCKETS**—20 Cases, for sale by [18] BOLLES & CO.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Special Notice!

"HOOMAWANUI." The Members of Fire Engine Co. No. 1, are hereby notified, that a Meeting of the Company is called for THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half past seven o'clock. Prompt attendance is particularly requested. Per order of THE FOREMAN.

A. C. BUFFUM, M. D.,  
PORT PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Office and Residence, No. 55 Fort Street, Honolulu, first house makai of the Catholic Church. At home day and night, when not professionally engaged.

### FRESH CANDIES!

Just Received per Str. "Idaho,"  
DEXTER & CO'S Fresh Candies,  
and for sale  
AT THE TURNPIKE STORE,  
Corner of Paoa & Nuuanu Valley Roads.  
WM. RYAN.

### \$5 REWARD!

LOST OR STOLEN!—The undersigned will pay the above reward for the recovery of his white horse, branded K. H. SCHRIEBER, Nuuanu Valley.

### FOR SALE!

The Fine American Clipper Schooner  
M. A. SNOW,  
100 tons burthen, . . . 3 years old,  
Well found, and in Superior Order in every respect. Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO.

### TO LET!

THE HOUSE & PREMISES situated on Alakea Street, No. 23. Terms liberal, enquire on the premises, of WM. C. BECKLEY.

### FOR SALE.

### J. T. WATERHOUSE'S

### WHOLESALE STORE

### Queen's Wharf,

### Galvanized Corrugated Roofing,

### A Cheap and Desirable Covering for

### Dwelling Houses and Stores.

### Galvanized Guttering.

### Spouting, and Ridge Capping.

### Plain Galvanized Iron, gauges various

### Fencing Wire, galv'd and plain,

### Iron Wheel-barrrows,

### Perforated Zinc,

### Iron Ladders,

### Percussion Caps,

### Gunpowder,

### Shot.

### Iron Standards for Wire Fencing,

### At 30 Cents Each.

### For Sale at J. T. Waterhouse's,

### Galvanized

### Wire

### Mesh

### Fencing.

### To keep out Rabbits, Cats,